GUITEAU READING HIS "POEM."

Then came the final episode in this extraordinary exhibition. Dr. Hicks unfolded another paper before the eyes of the dying man. This was the poem" which he had written in the morning. began it as bravely as before, but soon began to show signs of breaking down. This again was a repetition of the scenes of the trial. Everybody nempers how he began his speech to the remembers how he began his speech to act jury with absolute self-assurance, how at one point he chanted it in a rude way, and how, before he was through, he had broken down, crving. To-day he sang and cried together. He began his poem in a sing-ong chant, but before he had gone poem in a sing-ong chant, but before he had gone iar his face began to quiver and his voice broke, "Glory, hallehijah! Glory, hallehijah! I am going to the Lord," His voice was almost beyond control, but he struggled on with his chant—"Glory, hallehijah! Glory, hallehijah! I am going to the Lord,"—he could hardly articulate the words, as he was now beginning to sob pitifully, and yet struggled on in the attempt to conquer his emotion. His face was convulsed and distorted and flushed. His arms were so firmly tied that they were immovable, but the natural instinct to cover his face with his hands made him writhe in the hopeless effort to free his arms. Dr. Hicks divined his feeling, and held up the paper before his race, to shield it from the spectators. Guiteau leaned his head toward bini in a weak helpless way, and sobbed, still laboring to keep up the hysterical chant. It would have been a distressing scene anywhere; enacted on the scaffold and in the very face of death, it was terrible.

A thrill of horror ran through the crowd, and nurmars were heard on all sides, but, in a moment more his emotion had subsided almost as quickly asit rose, as it has always done, and he shouted his last words, "Glory, hallelujah! I am with the Lord," in his londest voice.

Dr. Hieks then stepped forward and, laying his with absolute self-assurance, how at

"Glory, hallelujah! I am with the Lord, in his londest voice.

Dr. Hicks then stepped forward and, laying his hind upon Guitean's forchead, pronounced his benediction in a low voice. Now began the moment which to the doomed man must have been the most terrible of all. Strong, the hangman, began to the his legs at the antiles and knees. The work needed to be well done, and it was done slowly and carefully. Guiteau was now standing on the trap, and while the process of tying was going on, the long rope that hung from the bar above to the floor of the scaffold rested full against his cheek. He was now deathly pale and closed his eyes, as if in exhaustion. The height of the floor of the scaffold was thirteen. tion. The tying done, the noise was to be fitted. The height of the floor of the scaffold was thirteen the height of the floor of the scaffold was thirteen eet from the payement. The bar above into which the rope was fastened was nineeen feet above the platform. The rope, is it hung down in a straight line, limest touched the floor, so that Guiteau could fall a distance nearly equal to his own eight. Strong lifted the rope and put the noose in calm, business-like way about Guiteau's neck, twas noticed that he did not flinch a hair's breadth come its touch. He was poweriess, of course, to neight. Strong lifted the rope and put the noose in a caim, business-like way about Guiteau's neck. It was noticed that he did not flinch a hair's breatile from its touch. He was poweriess, of course, to more his hands or feet, but he could have dodged the rope with his head, or might easily have shown some nervous tremor; but he seemed as could be seened as could be seened as could be seened to be shown some nervous tremor; but he seemed as could be seened to be doubt his neck, in the manner of a tailor trying a could be seened to be with a glosely sound it a bittle this way and that, and looked over it with a critical eye. Dr. like kenned forward to Guiteau and seemed to be wispering encorracing words to him. Now and then his lips could be seen moving. When the noose was finally adjusted the rope curied down like a snake from his necks to his close was put on and the strings drawn. The guards steeped back. Dr. strings drawn the dealth of the will; "Glory, halledujah! Glory!" and lower of the will the string body of the assassin leaped into the guard, and strenged to ery, almost definition, and the string body of the assassin leaped into the guard, and strenged t

The echoes of the bull-dog pistol at last were

THE LAST WORDS ON THE SCAFFOLD. Washington, June 30.—When Guiteau had ascended the scaffold and the crowd had been permitted to draw near, the Rev. Dr. Hicks made an

invocation, as follows:

Futher, out of the depths we cry to Thee. Hear Thou our supplication for the sake of Jesus Carist, the Savieur, Who has made full proprinted for as. Behold this, Tay bervant. We bumbly pray that Thou will deliver him at this supreme noment of his life. Let Thy light descend upon him. Liberate his soul from prison. May he appear before Thee absolved by Thy great mercy. From blood-guitiness deliver thin and us. God, have mercy on us; Christ, have mercy on us; Lamb of God, that takess away the sine of the world, have mercy on as. Jenen, and amen.

During the prayer Guitein stood with howed head, Guitean then read some verses from the

head. Guitean then read some verses from the tenth chapter of St. Matthew, after which the read the prayer he had prepared for use on the scallold, as follows:

the prayer he had prepared for use on the scallold, as follows:

Father, now I go to Thee and the Saviour. I have finished the work I hou givest me to do, and I am only too happy to go to Thee. The world does not yet appreciate my mission, but Thou knowest it. Thou knowest Thou didst inspire Garfield's removal, and only good has come from it. This is the best evidence that the inspiration came from Thee, and I have set it forth in my book that all men may read and know that Thou. Father, didst inspire the act for which I am now murdered. This Government and Nation by this act I know will incur Thy eternal enmity, as did the Jews by killing Thy man, my Saviour. The retribution in that case came quick and sharp, and I know Thy divine law of retribution will strike this Nation and my murderer in the same way. The disobeleal spirit of this Nation, its Government and its newspapers toward me, will justify Thee in cursing them, and I know that Thy divine law of retribution is inexocable. I therefore predict that this nation will go down in blood and that my murderers, from the Executive to the hammon, will go to beld. Thy laws are inexorable. O Thou Sapreme Judge, we unto the men that violate Thy laws! Only weeping and gaussing of teeth await them. The American press has a buge bill to settle with the righteous Father for their vindictiveness in this matter. Nothing bit blood will satisfy them. And now my blood be on them and this nation and its officials. Artuur, the President, is a coward and an ingrate. His ingratitude to the man that made him and saved his party and land from overthrew, has no paralled in history, but Thou, righteous Father, will judge him. Father, Thou knowest me, but the world hat not known me, and now I go to Thee and the Saviour, without the sightest ill-will toward a human being. Farewell, ye men of earth.

When he had finished reading his prayer, he surveyed the crowd and said, still with a firm voice: "I am now going to read some verses which are intended to indicate my feelings at the mement of in every face and that seemed to hover leaving this world. If set to music they may be in rendered effective. The idea is that of a child babbling to his mamma and his papa. I wrote it this morning about 10 o'clock." He then began to chant with looks of mingled expectation and anxietythese verses in a deleful style :

I am going to the Lordy;
I am so glad.
I am going to the Lordy;
I am so glad.
I am going to the Lordy;
I am so glad.
I am going to the Lordy;
Glory, hallelujah! Glory, hallelujah!
I am going to the Lordy.

I love the Lordy with all my soul, Glory! halleiujan! And that is the reason; I am going to the Lord. Glory, halleiujah! Glory, hallelujah! I am going to the Lord.

Here Guiteau's voice failed, and he bowed his head and broke into sobs. But he rallied a little and went on with his chant :

I saved my party and my land; Glory, halicinian I
But they have mardered me for it,
And that is the reason
I am going to the Lordy.
Glocy, halicinian! Glory, halicinian!
I am going to the Lordy!

Here again his feelings overcame him and he leaned his head on the shoulder of Dr. Hicks and sobbed pitifully. Still he went on:

Still he went on:
I wonder what I will do
When I get to the Lordy.
I guess that I will weep no more,
When I get to the Lordy.
Glory, hallelojah I

Here there was another interruption, caused by sobs and emotion which he was unable to repress. He wept bitterly, and then, with quivering lips and mournful tones, he went on to finish his ditty:

I wonder I will see when I set to the Lordy.
I expect to see most splendid things;
Beyond all earthly conception.

I expect to see most splendld things:
Beyond all earthly conception.
When I am with the Lordy!
Glory, hallelujah! Glory, hallelujah!
I am with the Lord.

This closed the chart, and then the Rev. Mr. Hicks gave to Gurteau his final benediction and farewell, saying: "God, the Father, be with thee, and give thee peace forever more."

AFTER THE DROP FELL. WASHINGTON, June 30 .- As the drop fell Guiteau swung into the air. The body turned partly around, but there was not the slightest perceptible movement of the limbs, or any evidence of a conscious effort to move them. When the drop fell a yell was sent up by some persons inside the jail. This was echoed outside by the voices of a thousand or more people, who harrahed lustily. There was a general onslaught by the populace upon the door, which was so powerful that the officers were unable to withstand it. Hundreds fo people crowded into the office and

there was a terrible crush at the doors. For at least forty seconds after the drop fell the body hung motionless. Then there was a slight motion of the shoulders and legs, due to muscular contraction. Three minutes after the drop fell the body was lowered to be examined by the physicians. There was a decided action of the heart for fully fourteen minutes, and the pulse fluttered two minutes longer. When the body had hung with the feet just touching the ground for over helf an hour, it was lowered into the coffin which was waiting for it under the scaffold. The physicians decided at once that the neck had been broken. When the body was lowered the black cap was removed and the face exposed; the features were paliid and composed. About the month there was considerable moisture. After the body had been placed in the coffin, Warden Crocker ascended the steps of the scaffold, and, addressing the crowd, which was kept back from the scaffold by a line of officers, said that those who desired could pass along the side of the scaffold and view the body. Then the crowd of spectators was the body. Then the crowd of spectators was formed into line, and, passing between the scaffold and the wali of the jail, viewed the dead body. Some jail officers, two or three physiciaus and Dr. Hicks stood about the coffin. John W. Gulteau joined this company and fanned his dead brother's face to keep away the flies. When liberty was given to the crowd to view the remains the scaffold was at once filled with people, who curiously examined every joint and boit. At 1:40 p. m. the list of the coma was put in place and the body was borne to the jail chapel, where the physicians who were to make the autopay were assembled. After the body was taken to the jail chapel arrangements were made to let Mrs. Scovilie view it.

Guiteau, just before the trap was sprung, dropped a piece of paper from his hand. This paper was given him by Warden Crocker to be dropped by the condemned man as a signal that he was ready. John W. Guiteau said to a reporter just after the execution that he was glad it was over. "What will be done with the remains?" asked the reporter. "We will bury him here in the jail, where he will be safe," said Mr. Guiteau. "He will not be taken out of the jail." The spot indicated by the warden as Guiteau's burial-place is m the same court as the gallows and a few yards from it.

icau's burial-place is in the same court as the gallows and a few yards from it.

Mrs. Scoville, after waiting upon the outside of the jail until after the execution took place, decided not to view the remains this afternoon, and about 2 o'clock returned to the city. While the autopsy was in progress, Warden Crocker said that the manner and place of Guiteau's burial had not yet been determined apon. The body, he said, would remain in the jail overnight. Dr. Hicks, who let the jail soop after the hanging, will return in

dition, but there was a slight ruffling of the norta in the vicinity of the heart. The neck was not dislocated or fractured, as the surgeons at first supposed, but there was a rupture of the sternoleido-mastoid muscle on both sides, as well as of the thyro-hyoid membrane. It follows, therefore, that death resulted from suffocation. A partial examination was made of the abdominal viscera, but it had not been completed at the time the autopsy was suspended. The spleen was found to be considerably enlarged, its weight being fifteen ounces, or more than twice that of the normal spleen. The other abdominal organs, so far as they

were examined, presented no unusual features. Dr. Hartigan, who has the custody of Guiteau's brain, took it to the Academy Medical Museum in Tenth-st., where, in the room set apart for photographic purposes, a number of sur-geons and physicians had assembled to continue the autopsy. Among those present were Drs. Nichols and Macdonald, of New-York, The direction of operations was by unanimous corsent given to Dr. Lamb. It had been the intentio., of the surgeons to begin by making a plaster cast of the brain, with a view to the permanent preservation in that form of its configuration and external characteristics, but the organ was found to be so soft and yielding as to render this impracticable. Resort was, therefore, had to photography. A number of negatives were taken of it from various points of view with more or less successful results. The anatomical examination of cessful results. The anatomical examination of the brain was then resumed. This examination, which will include a careful microscopical study of the tissues and structural characteristics of the organ, will certainly not be finished before to-morrow afternoon and may occupy several days. The surgeons and physicians who are participating in the autopsy have pledged then selves not to make public in the meantime any i lividual conclusions, in order that the official report, when made, may have full weight and value, as representing the conclusions of all the examining physicians.

THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

The streets in the lower part of the city, especially around the newspaper bulletin-boards, looked yesterday about noon much as they did so often last summer, when the people were watching anxiously for the latest news, from President Garfield's bedside. But the feelings that were visible the air yesterday were far different. The throngs of busy people and idlers who passed through the streets gianced at the bulletin-boards expectation that they would soon see the announce ment that Guiteau had at last paid the penalty of his crime, and anxiety lest at the last moment some unlucky chance might occur to delay the longwished-for execution. As early as 11 o'clock crowds of newsboys began to collect about the afternoon newspaper offices, and the kept growing larger and larger until the sidewalks in Park-row and the whole of Ann-st. near Broadway were completely blocked with the yelling, scrambling, fighting throngs of bare-headed and bare-legged urchins. Haif a dozen policemen were kept jumping about in the nveliest manner in the vain endeavor to keep this motley collection in

of the boys ran screeching to the street cars and the elevated railway trains. As each edition of the papers came out these scenes were repeated. The boys ran through the avenues and side streets

the boys ran through the avenues that satisfactory up-town and sold vast numbers of the "extras," both in the streets and at the doors of houses. In Houter's Point considerable excitement was created when a crowd gathered and hanged the assassin in effigy from a telegraph pole. On the breast of the figure was a placard bearing the words, "God's Man."

A STEADILY DOWNWARD COURSE-THE ONEIDA

CAREER OF THE ASSASSIN.

COMMUNITY-RELIGION AS A CLOAK-A SWIN-DLING LAWYER - THE ASSASSINATION - THE TRIAL-END OF A DARK CAREER. Some parting review is in order of the dark life that yesterday was brought to an end, for this worll, by the hangman's rope. Luther W. Guiteau,

who died about two years ago, was for many years a resident, almost universally esteemed and respected, of Freeport, Ill., and was long the eashier of the Second National Bank there. To him was born, September 8, 1841, a son, to whom was given the name of Charles Julius, now and ever hereafter to be known as the assassin of Garfield.

Of the childhood of Charles J. Guiteau nothing unusual is recorded, save that he was of ordinarily good intelligence, disinclined to work, and of a petulant and perverse disposition. His mother died while he was yet in infancy, and as he grew up he had frequent disputes with his, father and other relatives. He acquired a common-school education at Freeport, and was then sent by his father to Ann Arbor, Mich., and provided with Michigan. Instead of doing so, however, he gave free rein to a spirit of eccentric speculation that had begun to manifest itself in him, and entered the notorious Oneida Community. The responsiother and more trustworthy accounts of the elder Guitean do not confirm this story. On the con direct disobedience and defiance of his father's will that the young man gave up his studies and entered upon a course that has had since no upward

years. Although never a favorite with his fellows, aspired to usurp the place occupied by Noyes, as head of the society. Failing in this, becoming dissatisfied with the lack rather than the excess of license in social affairs, and being unable, under gross nature, he severed his connection with the Community and became its bitter opponent. He wrote some letters, and threatened to write a book, exposing and denouncing its practices, but his fulminations came to naught when the true character of his relations to the organization was made public.

A VAGABOND SHARPER. After this the future assassin went to Chica and began studying law in the office of his brother in-law. At the same time he struck the attitude of of piety and vehement denunciations of his recent companions in the Oneida Community, he wen the sympathy and confidence of many church members. He also made himself conspicuous at the rooms of met a young woman, employed as librarian, who afterward became his wife. The union was not a happy one; after a couple of years of precarious support, he offered her gross indignities and de serted ber; and she, on the ground of his notorious From his admission to the bar in Chicago down

to the damning deed of last July, his disreputable but obscure history may be briefly told. He roamed from Maine to California, doing now and then a little law business, in which he generally contrived to swindle his clients; lecturing, on religious and philosophical subjects and with highsounding pretensions, to audiences of a dezen or two persons, few of whom endured to the end his monotonous repetition of stale platitudes and bom bastic flights of ignorant fancy; projecting harebrained schemes of journalism, which scarcely even miracles could fulfit; publishing pamphlets, in which he pretended to be Heaven-inspired to revolutionize religion and society; and leaving washing, printing, advertising; in short, all the expenses of his unprofitable life. He was put into Ludlow Street Jail for swinding, and only released by the earnest efforts of his brother-in-law, Mr. Scoville. When his rascally doings were made public, he started libel suits against the papers that published them; none of which suits, of course ever came to trial. He joined prominent churches quickly get ag out when he became known. The prominent traits of his character, egotism, laziness, nstinacy and cowardice, manifested themselves more and more strongly year by year. And then he trained hunself and prepared himself for the crowe ing iniquity of his life.

A HUNGRY OFFICE-SEEKER.

During the political campaign of 1880, Guiteau was a hanger-on about the rooms of the National Republican Committee in this city. He pretended to be on familiar terms with many prominent men, boasted of his oratorical abilities, and tried to get an appointment as a campaign speaker. Two or three attempts by him to speak on the issues of the time, before small audiences and in obscure places, were dismal failures But in spite of failures and rebuffs, he kept on bragging of his greatness, and of the offices he expected to get from the Government. and after the election he sent a congratulatory dispatch to him who was a few months later the vic-tim of his murderous bullet. In February, 1881, he went to Washington and renewed, in fresh fields, his old tactics of swindling boarding-house keepers. He haunted reading-rooms, hotels, offices-every place where he could bring himself in contact with prominent men. He had a rambling, garbled production which he called a speech, printed in tract form, which he was continually obtrading upon the attention of leading politicians. It was entitled, "Garfield against Hancock," and was a most mane composition. He repeatedly wrote to President Gardeld, making suggestions as to the policy of the Administration, and asking to be appointed to the Austrian Mission of the Paris Consulate-General, or some other high office, coupling the request with the statement that he expected soon to marry a lady of wealth and rank. He also wrote to and had personal interviews with Secretary Blaine and other officials on the subject. He generally announced himself as indorsed by Senator Logan or some other prominent man; which was, of course, utterly false

ASSASSINATION.
Finding himself repulsed and baffled in his quest of office and its spoils, he "conceived," as he said in his autobiography, "the idea of removing the President." This is how the assassin has described

the inception of his devilish scheme: "Mr. Conkling resigned on Monday, May 16, 1881. On the following Wednesday I was in bed. I think I retired about 8 o'clock. I felt depressed and perplexed on account of the political situation, and I retired much earlier than usual. I felt wearied in mind and body, and I was in my bed about 9 o'clock and I was thinking over the political situation, and the idea flashed through my brain that if the President was out of the way everything would go better. At first this was a mere impression. Two weeks after I conceived the idea my mind was thoroughly settled on the intention to remove the President. I then prepared myself."

A leading feature of the assassin's preparation was to purchase a revolver and practice with it until he felt sure of his aim. Then he dogged the footsteps of the President, waiting for an opportunity to fire the fatal shot. He sneaked to the open ington were hurriedly posted on the different bulletin-boarda, crowds of men and boys quickly gathered from all quarters. No demonstration was made in any place, but a feeling of great sansfaction seemed to run through the crowds the cowds thickened as later dispatches giving some of the details of the execution were posted. When the extras finally appeared the struggle of the boys rose almost to the proportions of a riot. The lucky ones who secured the first armfuls were a one surrounded by eager crowds of buyers, who formed little knots on the streets. Intirely hiding the newsboys, who stood in the centre of a ring of brandishing arms and flying newspapers. Hundreds window of the charch on Sunday evening, and

tim came The coward, traitor shot was fired. Further details are needless of an event that plunged the world in mourning, and of which the sad memory is still unhealed by time.

THE WRETCH IN JAIL.

The assassin was placed in jail. He avowed himself " a Stalwart of the Stalwarts," and called for aid and support from that faction. He made a cunning plea to be released on bail, which was retused. Throughout the languishing decline of President Garfield, he received whatever fragments of news of his condition that reached him with stony composure. He began at last to! clamor that he was

"God's man," and claimed that he was "inspired" to "remove the President." And when the news of Garfield's death was conveyed to him, he mastered the tremers of his cowardly heart, and sustained his new-found role by saying that it was the accomplishment of God's will.

The unsuccessful demand for release on bail was

made on August 2. On August 17 a jail-guard, W. C. McGill discovered in the assassin's possession a knife, made from a steel shoe-shank, and only got it away from him after a desperate struggle, in which away from him after a desperate struggle, in whice Guitean sought to add another murder to the list of his misdeeds. On September 11, Guitean was shot at in his cell by Sergeant Mason, and, though not injured, was badly frightened. Early in October his Autobiography, in which he is self-condemned to eternal infamy, was published. Soon after he issued an "Address to the American People"—only issued an "Address to the American People"—only one of many similar effusions which afterward appeared, claiming "inspiration" and threatening the nation with all manner of evil if he was harmed. On October 6 the indictment against him was prepared, and on the 14th he pleaded to it, "Not guilty." His brother-in-law, George C. Scoville, took charge of his case, and appealed to the public for fair play, and for assistance in his difficult task

The trial of the assassin was opened on Monday, November 14, with District-Attorney Corknill ard Messrs. Porter, of New-York, and Davidge, of Washington, as counsel for the prosecution, and Messrs. Scoville and Leigh Robinson for the defence. Guitean bere himself with arrogance, Judge Walter S Cox presided. Three days were occupied in forming a jury, which finally consisted of Mes John P. Hamlin, JF. W. Brandenburg, H. J. Bright, Charles J. Stewart. Thomas II. Langley, Michael Sheehan, S. F. Hobbs, G. W. Gates, Ralph Wormley. W. H. Brawner, Thomas Heinlein and Joseph Prather. The trial was throughout a most extraorhe imagined himself fittel to be their leader, and dinary one. Judge Cox was able and just in his rulings, but seemed unable or unwilling to have given not only liberty but license to interrupt proceedings and abuse and insult counsel and wit nesses at will. He was put on the stand as witness in his own behalf, and acted as his own leading he scene of most unseemly merriment.

Early in the case Mr. Robinson retired from the defence, and his place was taken by Mr. Charles E. Reed, of Chicago. The plea of insanity was the main reliance of the defence, and a large number of eminent doctors and surgeons were summoned as expert witnesses, while Secretary Blaine and other public men were also called upon to testify. On November 19, as the assassin was being taken from the court-room back to jail, he was fired at but not seriously injured by a horseman. Testimony in the case was closed on January 4, 1882. Long arguments on various law-points followed, and after Judge Cox's decision upon them had been rendered, the summing-up began. Guiteau prepared a long speech to the jury, which the judge at first refused to let him deliver. It was then published in the newspapers. Finally he was allowed to deliver it in court. It was a mere rehashing of former efforts. The speeches of the counsel were subjected to arming fire of interruptions, frequently of a most abusive and scarrilous nature, from Guiteau, and there were some intensely dramatic scenes in the court. On January 25 the end came. Mr. Perter finished the closing address; Judge Cox delivered the charge to the jury; the jury retired; and in half an hour they came back with a verdiet: "Guitty of murder in the first degree." Guiteau burst out with maledictions in wild but impotent fury, and was hurried off to juil to await sentence. On February 3 an attempt was made to secure a new trial, but it was unsuccessful. Next day sentence of death was pronounced upon the criminal, who seemed insolent and confident as ever. expert witnesses, while Secretary Blaine and other

THE MEASURING OUT OF JUSTICE.

Since then the case was reviewed and sentence confirmed by the full bench of the court; numerous appeals for commutation or reprieve were made writs of habeas corpus were sought, and new trials demanded; resort was had to every possible legal device to effect delay or reversal of judgment. But all was in vain. Two Justices of the Supreme Court declined to interfere, and the President decided that there were no sufficient grounds on which he could interpose his authority. And so on yesterday, nearly a year since the commission of his hideous crime, the most detestable embodiment of moral turpitude America has yet produced suffered the law's stern penalty and ended his black career.

SOME MEMORIES OF GUITEAU.

HIS AVOWAL OF AN INTENTION TO BECOME A RE-LIGIOUS IMPOSTOR-HIS PERSONAL HABITS. A citizen of Chicago, who was known to have had opportunity to study the character of Guiteau during a period of several years, was yesterday asked by a TRIBUNE reporter how his attention was first directed to the man. The gentleman replied:

"Gaiteau came to me six years ago and requested me to help him attract notice to a lecture of his on 'The Coming of Christ, as Viewed from a Lawyer's Standpoint.' I jokingly inquired of him as to what possible interest a lawyer could have in subjects of hat nature, and his answer I never forgot. In fact, it has been to me the key to his subsequent conduct, especially since the assessmation. He said that the only way, nowadays, to get a following was by assuming to act as the direct agent of God, and that with a backing of the superstitious thousands, an easy thing to acquire if rightly worked at, came all the money one wants, with a good time generally, and fame eventually. He said that the old prophets and Christ were immortalized this way, without having a very good time while living: but that now Moody and all the other popular preachers, 'called of God,' had both money and fame. 'This is what I am after,' said Guireau.

"It struck me," said the relator, "that here was a thoroughly keen and mercenary man, who was bent on developing into an impostor of the worst kind. At that time he was a neatly dressed and quite gentrel-looking person, with a small but hapely body, very graceful, in a Frenchy way, and his face and head, covered with a well-kept growth of fine brown hair, putting him above the average in an appearance of intelligence."

"You saw his writings at that time !"
"Yes. He presented manuscript, well written and particularly well punctuated and capitalized for one not in the editorial profession. It was clear and clean 'copy,' ready for the printer's hands. After that interview I met him several times. He was very busy, preparing to lecture in Chicago and through the country. I learned that he had given up his law practice because he had worn out the confidence of his clients, from his dishonest methods in his efforts to get into notice. He became a piague to all the local journalists of Chicago, and were them out, too, never being satisfied with the notices which were given him, and even soliciting more. He was quick-tempered, and would get passionately angry when told that no more 'pulls'

could be secured.
"From Chicago Guiteau moved all over the West. and met no positive success as a lecturer, but did succeed in earning the title of a 'hotel dead-beat' in the provincial papers. His subsequent history as a political hanger-on and would-be stump-speaker, is well known, and too well known is his history as a disappointed office-seeker and a - assin."

"What do you suppose was his motive in killing

"I besieve it was purely through auger and disappointment, with the addition of the hope that he could easily escape punishment, and at length branch out, as other criminals had before him, in the separational larger field." the sensational feeture field."

"What other peculiarities did you notice in Guitean besides those spoken of ?"

"Besides being bright, ambitious, conscienceless and of desperate tendencies, Guiteau was very

HOME NEWS.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Harvard-Columbia Freshmen race on the Harlem.
Opening Day of Summer Meeting of Monmouth Park
Races.
Knickerbocker Yacht Club Cruise.
Fifth Annual Meeting of American Athletic Club,

Polo Grounds.
Webb-Wade Swimming Match at Brighton Beach.
Twenty-third Regiment Encampment.
Striking freight-handlers' demonstration. Expected arrival of 900 Mormons at Castle Garden.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fireworks are now a street-corner commodity. The disagreeable odor of the ailantus tree is abroad in this city and Brooklyn.

If the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall to-day at 4 o'clock.

The steamer usually leaving Peck Slip at 3 p. m. for New-Haven will start at 9 a. m. on July 4.

Boys armed with gravel-shooters make life a bur-den to the Italians in Mott and Mulberry-sis. There will be an extensive display of fireworks at Manhartan Beach this evening.

The fifth annual games of the American Athletic Club take place at 4 p. m. to-day at the Polo Grounds.

The Produce Exchange will be closed at 3:30 p. m. during July and August, excepting on Saturdays, when it will be closed at 3 p. m.

News, to be valuable in a newsboy's jndgment, must be "terrible." Hence the boys yesterday were shouting "Extra-full account of the terrible execution.

A tree in the City Hall Park, within a few feet of Broadway, is called the "Sparrows' Roost," Sev-eral hundred birds cluster in its branches every

the Board of Aldermen prohibiting the use of the streets by advertising wagons under a penalty of \$10 for each offence. The National Temperance Society yesterday sent a congratulatory telegram to Governor Sherman of lowa, for the success of the prohibitory constitu-

tional amendment. The body of an unknown man was found in the East River at the foot of Sixtieth-st, yesterday. It is believed that he was drowned while bathing.

MONEY BORROWED BY PIEERE LORILLARD.

SPierre Lorillard and wife have borrowed from the United States Trust Company \$200,000 on property situated at the northeast corner of Frith-ave, and Thirty-sixth-st., on five years' credit. A QUARTER CENTURY OF MISSION WORK.

Twenty-five years of mission labor in connection
with the North Dutch Church will be noticed today in the Fulton-st. prayer-meeting, of which it
was one of the results.

PROPERTY TRANSFERRED TO A CHURCH.
Property 55 feet by 100 on the north side of Fifty-first-st., near Tenth-ave., has been transferred
by the Rev. Martin J. Brophy to the Church of the
Sacred Heart of Jesus for the nominal consideration

DISTRICI-ATTORNEY WOODFORD'S REPORT.
DISTRICI-ATTORNEY Woodford has sent to the Attorney-General his annual report from which it appears that the number of cases now before the courts is 102 less than on June 30 of last year. The pres-

ARGUMENTS IN THE RESERVOIR CASE.

The argument in the suit of William H. Webb and others against the city to prevent it from removing the reservoir at Forty-second-st, was had yesterday before Justice Macomber, who reserved his de-RESIGNING HIS OFFICE FOR TWO REASONS.

Secretary Kursheedt, of the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society, has resigned because of the work being too laborious and the ingratitude of the immigrants for the assistance given to them. Michael Heibrin has been appointed secretary. He is a Russian Jew. and understands fully the needs of the immi-

MR. MUNDY SECURES BAIL.

William H. Mundy, the lawyer who is accused of compounding a misdemeanor in offering to get writs against liquor-dealers dismissed, was taken before Judge Gildersdeeve yesterday and his trial was set down for July 6. Bail was fixed at \$1,000, which was furnished by A. S. Barnes.

PART OF THE OLD GRAMERCY PARK HOTEL SOLD.

Three Julys on the gast side of Gramercy Park with Three lots on the east side of Gramercy Park with parts of the old hotel upon them have been sold two by the Union Dime Savings Institution to Mary

F. King for \$44,000, and the other by the executors of Louis del Pino to James Campbell for \$18,000. It is understood that a family hotel is to be constructed upon the larger plot.

RETURN OF A BRITISH STEAMSHIP.

The British steamship Bertha, which sailed from New-York for Yokohama on June 22, and struck on the rocks in Hell Gate, afterward anchoring in Fussing Bay, returned to this city yesterday for repairs. She will be raised in Cramp's Sous' drydock on Monday for an official survey as to the extent of her damages. THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S GUESTS.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen, guests of the Pennsylvania Kaliroad Company, enjoyed a sail up the fludson River as far as Newburg yesterday on the scamer Stockton, Captain Bloomsburg com-manding. Guests from Philadelphia were conveyed Newburg daily from Jersey City and Brooklyn, stopping at Iona Island and West Point.

stopping at Iona Island and West Point.

BEFORIED DYING FROM MALPRACTICE.

The police of the Twenty-eighth Precinct yesterday sent word to the Coroners' office that Mary Heary, a voung woman living at No. 245 East Seventy-Iourth-st., was suffering from the effects of malpractice. It was desired, they said, that her ante-mortem statement should be taken, as she was likely to die. The young woman said that she had performed an operation upon herself. COMING FROM CHICAGO TO CONFESS A THEFT.

Charles Aronson, age seventeen, three months age, while employed as a bookkeeper, stole \$75 from his employer, a cigar dealer, Julius Jaeger, of No. 207 East Forty-seventh-st. He went to Chicago, where he spent the money. In a sudden at of remorse he returned to New-York yesterday and surrendered himself. He was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, and was committed by Justice Otterbourg in \$1,000 bail for trial.

SHOT IN A QUARREL ABOUT TEN CENTS.
Thomas Smith, of No. 1,155 Second-ave., owed
Patrick Malloy, age seventeen, of No. 1,129 Second-ave., ten cents. Yesterday they had some words
about the matter, and, drawing a revolver, Malloy
shot Smith, the ball taking effect in his hand, cauing a painful wound. Malloy was arrested and arrangued in the Yorkville Police Court, where he was
committed by Justice Otterbourg in \$1,000 ball for

Captain Plann, of the steamship Schleswig, which arrived from Colon yesterday, reports that on May 28, in latitude 29° 30' north, longitude 73° 40' west, the wreck of the brig Jennie Morton, owned in Baltimore, was passed. She was timber laden and, apparently, had been a long time abandoned. Her stern was washed away, and being in the mmediate track of vessels to the Bahama passages, she is dangerous to navigation. RECEIPTS TO BE GIVEN TO THE POLICE FUND

RECEIPTS TO BE GIVEN TO THE POLICE FUND.
Henry Mann, the manager of Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theatre, wrote to the Ponce Board
yesterday, offering to contribute toward the Police
Pension Pand one-half of the receipts of the theatre during the week beginning July 17. The Commissioners passed a resolution accepting the offerand directing Acting-Superintendent Thorne to
make arrangements for the sale of tickets by the
members of the police force.

PRESENTATION OF A PLORAL BARREL PRESENTATION OF A FLORAL BARREL.

The floral barrel and skid, one of the decorations at the dinner of the Cotton-Seed Crushers' Convention, at Delmonico's, on Thursday, was presented to the oil trade of the Produce Exchange yesterday. As it was placed on one of the tables to be photographed, notices were conspicuously posted, "Flease, don't touch the flowers." Another notice was fastened to a dilapidated bunch of buds, "kelected on account of odor;" but as no bids were made for it, there will be no reason for arbitration.

A CELLAR COMPLAINED OF BY BROKERS.

Sanitary Inspector Tracy yesterday reported to the Board of Health that he had examined the cellar of No. 74 Broad-st., occupied for storage purposes by J. D. Nordlinger, and recently complained of by a number of brokers. He wrote: "There is a hogshead half full of putrifying matter in the cellar, the nature of which it is difficult to determine, and the leakage therefrom stands in peois upon the cellar floor, giving forth offensive odors."

BROOKLYN.

The arrested prize fighters, Tracy and Brown, after being locked up for one night, were admitted to bail in \$1,000 each yesterday. The witnesses of the fight, who were indicted, were admitted to bail

in \$500 each.

A suit for limited divorce has been brought by Mrs. Jeannette Howland against Alexander Howland. They were married in 1868, and Mrs. Howland alleges that her husband left her in 1877, and has not since supported her.

lyn. left home on June 13 to come to New-York to find employment, and has not since been heard from. He is a bright, pleasant and robust-looking boy of thirteen, with light brown hair and dark brown eyes. He weighed ninety-five pounds and wore a black felt hat and a blue flannel suit, with trass buttons on the coat having on them the letters. G. A. R." He was not a dime novel reader, and had never shown any disposition to leave home.

LONG ISLAND. LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—An effort is being made to compel the Assessors to tax the Standard Oil Works for their pipes running through the city. The Common Council proposes to compel the company to pay a tax similar to that paid by it in New-York City for the privilege. There are about five miles of this pipe laid in Long Island City, and it has never been taxed since it was put down about four years ago. It is claimed that the company should have been assessed at least \$40,000 each year.

The Police and Health Compilerators vertexlare.

been assessed at least \$40,000 each year.

The Police and Health Commissioners yesterday forwarded a communication to the Health Board of New-York City, informing that body of the existence of bad odors in the neighborhood of East Eieventh-st, and East Fitteth-st, detrimental to the health of the people of Hunter's Point.

JERSEY CITY.

A two-year-old child named Revnolds fell out of a four-story window in West Newark-ave, yesterday and was killed.

and was killed.

John McCloskey and Albert Deaning, two young burglars, were sentenced to three years each in the State Prison yesterday.

William J. Sipple, the young telegraph operator, who was convicted in the Court of General Sessions a few days ago of having on the night of October 24, 1881, attempted to steal \$43,600 from the Paymaster's office of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, was sentenced by Judge Garretson yesterday to five years in the State Prison.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Dobbs Ferry have been cutting down a number of fine shade trees, about thirty-live years old, which were greatly prized by their owners, claiming that they formed an obstruction on the sidewalks. W. B. Davidson, on Thursday obtained an injunction from Justice J. O. Dykman, of the Supreme Court, against the trustees in the matter.

WHITE PLAINS.—Miss Sarah Merritt, of Port Chester, who died in the mouth of March at an advanced age, left property valued at from \$80,000 to \$100,000, bequeathed to her nephews Joseph M. Lyon, John Lyon, Joseph Merritt, Daniel E. Merritt, and her neice, Rebecca E. Lyon, each \$3,000. The most of the property she gave to Joseph M. Lyon, John Lyon and Rebecca Lyon, to be divided equally among them. The matter came up before Surrogate John Lyon and Rebecca Lyon, to be divided equally among them. The matter came up before Surrogate Coffin yesterday; the probate of the will being contested by Joseph Merritt and Daniel E. Merritt, nephews of the testatrix, on the ground of her incapacity to execute a will at the time. Mr. Thayer, who drew up the will, testified that he had no doubt that Miss Merritt was of perfectly sound mind.

The Ninth-st. cars, which start from Fulton an Hamilton ferries, are now run to the depot of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, at I wentieth-st. and Ninth-ave. Shuttle cars run to the old depot in Fifteenth-st.

Ocean Steamers.

ANCHOR LINE U.S. MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW.YORK AND GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY.
From Pier No. 20. North River, New-York.
Greassia... July 1, 5a. m. 1 holivia... July 15, 5 a.m.
Furnessia July 8, 11 a. m. 1 Anchoria... July 22, 10 a.m.
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOD, BELFASTE LONDONDERRY.
Caom, 5500 551, Excursion texasta at reduced 7450a.
Second Caom, 549, Stearage, Ontwact, \$28, propail, \$30,
For Book of "Tours in Scotland" Hates, Phus, &c., apply 45
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agenta, 7 Bowling Green.

BORDEAUX LINE.

New and direct line to the South of Franca.

NEW-YORK AND BORDEAUX DIRECT.

CHATEAU LICOVILLE, LOOD DAM, draw Thursday, July 27

Traveliers for France. Spain and Italy. Pyrenees, Pag.

Cabin (including wine), \$30. Steerage, \$24. For passage apply to

F. LE BOULANGER, 46 Beaver-at. CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE—"LANE ROUTE,"
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PROM PIER NO. 40, NORTH RIVER.
BOTHINIA Wednessiay, July 12, 3 p. m.
GALLIA Wednessiay, July 12, 3 p. m.
GALLIA Wodnessay, July 19, 730 a.m.
Cabin passage, 580 and \$100
Steerage dickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low
rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Nowling-Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Agents. GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
ier of Company, new. No. 42 North River, foot of MortonThe pass-angers by this line avoid both transit by Englis
fillway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in

and 12th July, taking caoin passengers at \$70.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERFOOL.

Leaving Pier 38, N. R., toot of Kingst.

ALASKA.

NEVADA.

NEVADA.

Saturday, July 8, 11 a. m.

NEVADA.

ABYSSINIA.

Tuesday, July 11, 2 p. m.

ARIZONA.

Tuesday, July 11, 2 p. m.

ARIZONA.

Tuesday, July 14, 5, 6, 50 a. m.

Tuesday, July 24, 9, noon,

FT These steamers are built of iron, in water-light compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the
passage across the Atlantic both safe and acroeable, having
both-room, smaking-room, drawing-room, plane and library,
also experienced surgeon, atewarders and caterer on each
steamer. The staterooms are all upper deck, thus hasuring
those greatest of all inxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and
light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to stateroom), 863, 880 and

MPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

STEAMSHIP LINE BATWEEN NEW YORK,

SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

SAL, July S.,

ODER.

Wed. July S. I HABSHIRE.

SAL, July S.,

ODER.

FIRST CABIN.

SIGN, HAVREOF BREMEN.

FIRST CABIN.

SIGN, SECOND CABIN.

SIGN.

SOUTHAMP.

FIRST CABIN.

SIGN, SECOND CABIN.

SOL.

SOL.

Return thekets at refuced rates. Prepaid steerage opridcates, si7. Steamers sail from Pay between Second and

Third-sts., Hoboket.

OELBICHS & CO., 2 Bowling-Green.

MPERIAL GERMAN LINE. MPERIAL GERMAN LINE.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUGH. CALEGROUNG and HAMBURG.

LESSING. July 6 (CHRENG LINE July 18, HERDER). July 19, GELLER! July 20, Rates to Plymonth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg Pirst Cablu, Sloy, Second Cabla, Slo, Secarge, Slo, Round trip at reduced rates. Steerage from Hamburg, Havre and Southampton, Se7. Send for "Tourist Gazelle."

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. 1, No. 61 Broadway, N. 1

NMAN ROYAL MAIL LINE STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
NOTICE—These Steamers take the extremal southerly
course, crossing South of the Banks of Newfoundiand sitegether. college crossing Souther the Hanks of Southerman and state either.

CITY OF ROME.

SATURDAY Joby 1, 4 p. m. CITY OF RICHMOND.

SATURDAY Joby 8, 11 s. m. CITY OF MONTREAL

THURSDAY July 13, 3 p. m. CITY OF HERLIN.

SATUR. AY, July 2, 9 s. m. CITY OF HERLIN.

CARIN PASSAGE SSI and \$1.00.

SIEERAGE, SSI Frepart, \$2 and \$3 Broadway, N. Y. John G. DALE, Agent, \$1 and \$3 Broadway, N. Y. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 worth that?

NATIONAL LINE.—From Pier 39, N. k.
QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
FRANCE...July 8, 1; a.m. [UANABA July 19, 7:30 p.m.
FELVETIA...July 1, 3 p. m. [buly 1]. July, 8, 11 a.m.
Cabin \$55 to \$.0; outwart tickets \$26; p. spand steerage
next, \$25 being \$2 lower than most linea. F. W. HURST,
Manager, 69 and 73 itroadway, N. Y.

Manager, 69 and 75 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY 3
LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, SANDWICH ISLANDS
JAPAN, OHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, CEN
TRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and MEXICO.
From New JORK, Pace 1000 Canalsa, N. R.
For San Francisco via the Islumine of Panama,
COLON Saulis Saturday, July 1, noon.
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From San Francisco, 1st and Grannan-sts.
CITY OF TOKIN Sails Saturday, July 1, 2p. m.
Excursion Tickets between San Francisco and Yokohama
For HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA,
CITY OF NEW YORK Sails Saturday, July 1, 2p. m.
or on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.
For freight, passagonal geaucai information apply at Company's Office, on the Pier toot Canal-st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintended.

DED STAR LINE.

RED STAR LINE.

Culted scates and Royal Beigian Mail Steamers.

EVERY SATURDAY FOR ANTWERLY.

WAE-LAND.

WAE-LAND.

Saturday, July 1.

NEUS-A. A. S. July 8. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bate rooms a mileshes.
Second over a occumulation and cost of

Second-oxing accommodation algebrais.
State-rooms with on with took.
No across, cattle, showner age partial.
Pirst came, 575 and 452.
Second cape, 355, propail, 555 accursion, 4
Second cape, 355, propail, 555 accursion, 4
Steerage, 215, propaid, 324 accursion, 435 50.
PETERW BIGHT & SONS, Geo'l Az'ts, 55 Secondway, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE,
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The stomers of this line take the Laue Ronto,
recommended by Lieutenant Manry, U. S. N., on bott take
outward and homeward voyages.
Thousaker, Jaky 6, 9 a. n.

A suit for limited divorce has been brought by Mrs. Jeannette Howland against Alexander Howland. They were married in 1868, and Mrs. Howland. They were married in 1868, and Mrs. Howland alleges that her husband left her in 1877, and has not since supported her.

A coroner's jury, which investigated the death of Eliza Colligan, who died after putting aconite on an aching tooth, yesterday consured the dentist, Charles U. Ely, who directed her to do it, for negligence in giving the girl 100 large a quantity of the poison.

The Board of Estimates took final action yesterday upon the tax budget for 1883. Several of the provisional estimates were cut down largely. The budget will now go before the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors for confirmation.

Edward Hillier, of No. 658 Clason-ave., Brook-like the company's office, No. 37 Breadway, New-York, 218.

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